# AUSTRALASIA

## Attempt to Assassinate Prince Alfred of England.

The Scene, Circumstances and Position of His Royal Highness.

Fire from a Revolver, the Wound, Exclamation and Fall of the Prince.

THE ASSASSIN AN AVOWED FENIAN.

His History, Commission, Mode of Action, Arrest, Trial and Sentence.

American Sympathy With the Prince.

Fenianism in the Colony, at New Zealand and from England.

The Panama, New Zealand and Australia Royal Mail Company's steamer Rakaia, Captain H. Wright, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 4th inst. On her outward trip this vessel left Panama on January 27, and arrived at Sydney on March 2, after a pleasant run. On her return trip to Panama she sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., on the 1st of April, at three P. M., and from Wellington, N. Z., on the 8th of that month, at six P. M., arriving within her schedule time. She brought fifty passengers, of whom fifteen proceeded to New York by the Rising Star, and arrived in this

city yesterday.

Purser Farnfield has our thanks for the prompt delivery of the HERALD despatches, which are of more than usual interest, and arrived in due time for publication in extenso in the HERALD to-day.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Attempted Assassination of Prince Alfred-His Royal Highness Shot at a Picnic—The Crime and Its Circumstances—Exclamation and Fall of the Prince—The Assasin O'Farrell out the Colonies-Recovery of the Prince-Addresses of Sympathy from the Americans in Sydney-Fenian Procession at Hokitika. N. Z.-Arrival of Fifty-seven Fenian Con-SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 31, 1868.

Scarcely had the inhabitants of New South Wales and the adjacent colonies recovered from the shock produced by the news of the blowing up of Clerkenwell prison, when another and yet more startling development of Fenianism occurred in their very midst, in the shape of an attempt by an avowed Fenian upon the life of their royal guest, Prince Alfred of England. Although the would-be assassin has falled to accomplish his purpose, the Prince having already been pronounced out of danger and in a fair way towards perfect recovery, the mere fact that any attempt of such a character should have been made upon Australian soil has produced the most intense excitement. The career of the colonies, up to the present time, has been one of uneventful prosperity. There have occasionally been local political squabbles, and now and then a pretty loud murmur against the home government; but all troubles and grievances have been peedily adjusted and settled, and the Australian people had flattered themselves into the illusion that the animosities and national enmities of the Old World would never appear among them. But any vain dream of this nature has now been rudely dispelled, and the people of the colonies have been conequently thrown into a state of exaggerated alarm and distress, which would be ludicrous but for the possibility that it may have some very serious results

Since his arrival in the colonies the Prince, in pursuance, probably, of instructions from home, has adopted a course of conduct singularly well fitted to win the attachment of a free and practically democratic people. Instead of hedging himself with courtly formalities, he has mingled in the freest possible manner with the colonists, and has behaved so very much like a man dependent wholly upon popular favor as to excite no little surprise. allowed himself to be approached by almost any one who was decently dressed and had never been a "lag" ("lag" is colonial for convict). On several occasions he has even permitted a newspaper correspondent to ride in the same carriage with him; and, more wonderful still, he actually appeared at a ball a few nights before he was shot without gloves, and danced, regardless of the programme laid out for him by the managers, with a young lady who, although very pretty, had the ill luck to be only the daughter of an ironmonger, and consequently to be generally snubbed by the feminine aris-tocracy of Sydney. He has also cheerfully accepted the innumerable "bores" which form the natural penalty of high and exalted position, demurely receiving Sanday school deputations (bearing presents of Bibles and prayer books) and many other similar human annoyances, and has lent the influence of his presence to further the interests of all sorts of chari-

table institutions. The people here are especially indignant that the attempt on the life of the Prince should have been made upon an occasion at which his good nature alone and not any consideration of public necessity or propriety induced him to be present. For some time efforts had been made to establish a permanent institution at Sydney, to be known as the Sailors' Home, for the benefit of distressed seamen, without, I believe, regard to nationality. It was at length determined to endeavor to raise the necessary funds by a picnic, and the presence of the Prince was secured to lend eclat and tone to the affair, and of course to enable the managers to dispose more readily of their tickets. Everything up to the time of the attempted assassination went off ad-mirably; the tickets sold like wildfire, and on the

mirably; the tickets sold like wildfire, and on the morning of a sunny autumn day the beauty and wealth and fashion of Sydney gathered at Clontart to amuse themselves as people on such occasions generally try to do.

The spot selected for the picnic was one of the most charming and lovely to be found in any part of Sydney harbor, and every preparation had been made to insure the enloyment of the picasure seekers.

About half-past one the Prince arrived in a special steamer, and the people collected at the wharf and cheered lustily, while the Prince smiled and bowed his thanks. Immediately upon landing he was conducted to the luncheon tent, and in company with the Governor of the colony, Lady Belmore and several others, partock of some refreshment.

Leaving the Lent, the Prince led Lady Belmore to a special pavillon which had been erected for the use of the effe of the party, and then sauntered away with Sir William Manning (an old resident of Sydney) to enjoy a walk about the grounds. As he went along he met a gentleman named Allen, with whom he shook hands and chatted for a few moments, and then handed an envelope to Sir William Manning, saying that it contained a domation to the Sallors' Home.

Scarcely had he finished speaking, when a man, whose name is now known to be O'Farrell, was observed to run quickly across to where he was standing and fire with a revolver at the Prince, who immediately fell forward, crying out "Oh, my God, I am shot; my back he broken."

served to run quickly across to where he was standing and fire with a revolver at the Prince, who immediately fell forward, crying out "Oh, my God, I am shot; my back is broken."

Sir William Manning turned hastily round upon the ring the report of the revolver, and seeing that the man who had just fred had pointed his weapon towards him (Sir W. Manning), he stooped to get out of the line of fire and in doing so fell. This time, however, the revolver snapped, and while O'Farreil was again levelling his pistol at the Prince, a gentleman named Vink, who had witnessed the whote occurrence, ran up and pinloned his arms to his body, thus changing the direction of the weapon, which, however, exploded, the builte hitting a Mr. Thorne in the foot,

Meanwhile, the report of the revolver had drawn together the pienickers from all parts of the grounds, and a scene of commands and disorder ensued which no words can deptet.

O'Parreil struggled hard to get free from Vial, swearing fleresly seed loudly, and in the tussle the identity of the combands became a little countsed.

When, therefore, fire by standers, who had now discreted that the Frience had been shot, reshed in sact

separated the men, they were uncertain as to which of them was the assassin, and willie the majority of the crowd pitched upon the right man, Mr. Vial was also selzed upon and very severely maltreated. After a while the police succeeded in getting hold of O'Farrell, but not before he had been terribly and brutalry besten. The people called savagely out, "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and fought desperately with the police to possess themselves again of his body, the poor wretch getting a dozen kicks and blows for every yard the police progressed down to the wharf. The police, however, at has succeeded in getting to the water, and here a last determined effort was made by the mob, who had been yet further infuriated by a speech which was made by one of their number appealing to them not to let "the assassin leave the ground-slive." But the police were again victorious, and O'Farrell, bleeding and unconscious from the injuries he had received, was conveyed to Sydney and lodged in Darlinghurst jall.

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Meanwhile the Prince had been raised from the ground and conveyed to his private tent. He was evidently in great pain, and once or twice asked the gentlemen who were bearing him along to carry him more slowly and gently. Although very weak from loss of blood he did not become unconscious, and noticing that the people crowded around the tent he desired a gentleman to assure them that "he was not much hurt and would be better presently." An examination of his wound, however, showed it to be a very serious one, and, indeed, it is strange that the bullet, entering where it did, an inch or two to the right of the spine, about the middle of the back, did not produce instant death, or, at any rate, more serious results than it has done. In describing the sensation he felt when the bullet struck him the Prince said it seemed to him as if he were lifted from the ground.

Towards evening he was placed in a litter and taken by water to Sydney, where a carriage was waiting to convey him to Government House. The best medical aid in the city was of course obtained, and although for several days the physicians were unable to extract the bullet, and the Prince was unable to let down lest it should change its position, no unfavorable symptoms occurred, there was no appearance of hemorrhage, which was naturally the cnief danger, and at last the necessary operation was successfully accomplished. It has now been officially announced that he is out of danger, and for the past few days he has been out through the streets in a carriage, guarded by a strong escort. Even with youth, robust health, and a strong constitution in his favor, it is slingular that he has escaped so lightly as he has.

It is almost impossible to describe the excitement in Sydney the night of th

To his Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMOIR, Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and Vice
Admiral of the same:—
May it please your Excellency:—
We, citizens of the United States of America, at present in
Sulary, New South Wales, earnestly desire through your Exexcellency to convey to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg
theory to convey to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg
the Highness with the Americal sympathy in the great
calamity which has been an heartful aympathy in the great
abborrence of the cowardy and most wine description and
abborrence of the cowardy and most wine description and
has recently been made upon his life, and our graittude to
Almighty God that he was so merifully spared.

We further desire through your Excellency to impress his
Royal Highness with the assurance that the sentiments we
now express are, as we firmly believe, those entertained by
each and all of our fellow countrymen resident in the Australian colonies. tralian colonies.

We have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient

O'FARRELL IN COURT.

The day after the picnic Henry James O'Farrell was arraigned before a special court in the debtor's prison, Darlinghurst jail, Mr. H. H. Voss presiding as magistrate. Most of the members of the suite of the Prince, together with the Governor and several

of the ministry, were present.

The prisoner, who was dressed in the prison uniform of white canvas, presented a very horribe and repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swellen and the right side cut and bruised in several places. repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swollen and the right side cut and bruised in several places. His right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and only partially opened. His nose was considerably swollen and distorted, and the skin down the front of that feature cut open. His lips were also swelled. A very few witness were examined, and their evidence gave the same account of the affair as that detailed above. The Superintendent of Police testified that after he had been taken into custody the prisoner had sald, "I've made a mess of it, and all for no good, but it can't be helped now," adding subsequently, "I am a Fenian; I've done my duty and am not afraid to die; and may God save Ireland," It was also testified that in addition to the revolver with which he shot at the Prince, and which was found on the plenic ground, another six shooting revolver, bearing the names of Smith & Wesson, Massachusetts. After the testimony had been taken the prisoner was told to stand up, and was then asked if he had anything to say. He replied, without hesitation, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." The Crown solicitor asked him to repeat what he had just said, and he then added, "The task of executing the Prince was sent out to me, but I falled, and am not very sorry that I did faii. That is all I have to say."

O'Farrell was then formally committed to take his

O'Farrell was then formally committed to take his orarrell was then formally committed to take his trial before a special court.

Since this preliminary examination full particulars of

lowing ciauses the law of the colony of New South Wales:—

9. If any person shall use any language disrespectful to her Most Gracious Majesty or shall factionally arow a determination to refuse to join in any loyal toast or demonstration in honor of her Majesty, or shall by words or demonstration in honor of her Majesty, or shall by words of demonstration in honor of her Majesty, or shall by words of or in the attempt to commit any lelony under this act, or shall express any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be engaged in the commits and felony under this act, or shall express any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be engaged in the commendation of or in the attempt to commit any such felony, or shall hold out, by words or duct of any persons who may have been or may be concerned and punished for such commet and punished for such conduct in due course of law, or such persons who may have been engaged and may thereupon be apprehended by any constable or any other person without any warrant for such purpose, and on conviction shall be impaisoned, with or without hard labor, for any person shall write or publish any words disrespectful to her Most Gracious Majesty or expressing sympathy with the crime of any person shad or suspected to be or to have been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any felony under this act, or expressing any approval of the conduct of any persons stated or suspected to be or bave been engaged in the commission of or in the attempt to commit any study felony or cholding out as worthy of praise, honor or commendation the conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemmed and punished for such conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemmed and punished for such conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemmed and punished for such conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemmed and punished for such conduct of any persons who may have been or may be condemmed and punis

be held over the heads of very rabid revolutionists as a warning and a terror.

The excitement against Fenianism was yet further aggravated a few days ago by the arrival of the last steamer from the gold diggings at Hokitika, New Zealand, where it seems there has been a Fenian procession in memory of the three men executed at Manchester on the model of those which have already taken place at home. The procession was a very numerous one, and on admission to the cemetery being refused the gates were broken down and a foreible entrance made. After all, but little harm was actually done, however, and the processionists, after a very short and tame oration by a Catholic priest, quietly dispersed. But the authorities and people here are, nevertheless, highly incensed at this flagrant infraction of law and order," and the poor priest who made the poor oration is to be House and the other public buildings being blown up with nitro-glycerine, while the Fenians are immediately thereafter to make a rising and indulge in a general slaughter. I do not think, however, that these gloomy fears have any chance of realization. That there are Fenians in the colonies there can be no doubt; that there are a good many people who hate and dislike the home government is also very likely, and that the majority of the people here care very little about it, despite their professions of "loyalty," is yet more probable. But it is also true that Australians are too much engrossed for the present in developing the material resources of the country to care much about their political status, and that the great majority of men who come here, whether Fenians or Chartists, soon get to like money to the full as much as their neighbors.

PENIAN CONVICTS.

Apropos of Fenianism, the last convict ship to West Australia brought out lifty-seven Fenian convicts. Captain Cussens, the master of the ship, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of these political victims. He says that their conduct has been "most civil, obedient and religious, and most exemplary from beginning to end."

Australians-The Fill Islands and the United States-Steamship Travel-Sugar and Cot-Nuggets-The New Land Act in Queensland. SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 31, 1868.

All through the present month the colonies have had but one object of conversation, thought or interest-Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburg. During the first fortnight everybody was engaged in welcoming him to Sydney and in getting up demonstrations in

with very serry that I did fail. That is all I have to any expected court.

Since the year then formula committed to take his sime the special court.

Since the preliminary examination full particulars of the present of the present

duck of perception, certainly; but they are also unfortunately gifted with the most extravagant self-conceit and exhibit a perfectly painful want of subordination. Some of them have actually dared to say that the average Australian is superior in intelligence, in self-reliance and most other maniy qualities to the average Australian is superior in the guerulous wail of most of the people who come out from "home" to fill government positiona, accumulate money and then return to Europe to spend it. It is certainly strange to find that the same causes which went so far to allenate the American colonies from England are already operating slowly and surely here. Official Englishmen and most other Englishmen, who simply intend to remain in Australia long enough to make their pile, affect to despise 'the colonials," and "the colonials" naturally return the sneers and pretended contempt with which they are treated with interest. Aiready the cry has been raised, "Australia for the Australians," and raised sufficiently loud, too, to be pretty generally heard. And this feeling exists although two-thirds of the population of New Bouth Wales, the oidest of the colonies, are simply emigrants who have been attracted to the country by its recent unexampled prosperity.

The debt due from Thakambau, the King of the Fill Islands, to the United States government is to be liquidated by a Melbourne joint stock company. The debt, which originally amounted to \$45,000, has now reached, at compound interest, the sum of \$80,000, and notice has been given by the American government that unless the money was paid up by the last of May the islands of Angau, Garo and Mbatiki would be selzed as an equivalent for payment. The debt originally occurred through a claim made by the United States government about fourteen years ago for compensation to the American residents for the wanton destruction of their beoke-de-mer sheds, houses, &c. These islands have long the manifest of the state of the

There have been, during the last month, the usual number of crimes and outrages, most of them committed, of course, by ticket-of-leave men and convicts who have served out their time. An ex-convict at Yass, employed as a hutkeeper on a sheep station, has murdered his master and family and a fellow servant, five persons in all, because his wages were not punctually paid him. Then there have been ten or a dozen other murders of the most brutal character. The average of crime must be almost as high in New South Wales as in Texas. Bushranging flourishes still in the most rampant manner, and sheep stations are almost daily "stuck up," and many of the roads in the interior are scarcely safe for travel. The terror inspired by some of the bushrangers is clearly indicated by the rewards offered for their capture, £1,000 (\$5,000 gold) reward having been promised by the government for certain notorious bandits, dead or alive, now ravaging the country.

ous bandits, dead or alive, now ravaging the country.

Several new gold fields have been recently opened, but none of them have proved to be of any great extent, scarcely accommodating more than a couple of thousand miners each. Some reasonably big nuggets have also been turned up. A man named Curtes found a nugget weighing eighty pounds at Gurpic creek and a lucky German also found a nugget weighing 275 oz. 13 dwts. and valued at \$5,000 at Splitters' Gully Whipstick, in a partially worked out claim. These are the biggest things of the kind lately, but there have been several "finds" of nuggets weighing from filty to one hundred cunces. claim. These are the biggest things of the kind lately, but there have been several "finds" of nuggets weighing from fitly to one hundred cunces.

In Queensland a new land act, on the model of that existing in the United States, and allowing land to be taken up at 58, an acre by actual emigrants, has just been passed and promises important results. In the other colonies emigrants have to pay £1 and in some cases £2 an acre for land, and in consequence emigration from the Old World has nearly cessed. This will probably account for the large influx of English emgrants to the States last year. Most of the emigrants to the colonies at present come out to dig and very rarely take to farming.

Sentenced to be Hanged-Samming Up of the Judge. Sydney, N. S. W., April 1-Noon.

The full history of the attempted assassination of the Prince has now been almost acted out. The Prince has completely recovered, as O'Farrell himself predicted, while the latter has been already tried, found guilty and is now under sentence of death. But one final scene has now to be enactedthe execution of the intending murderer.

The trial has been extremely short, and, in fact, somewhat hurried. The prisoner has been tried while the public excitement is at fever heat against him and before men's minds have regained sufficient composure to allow of their taking fairly into account any extenuating circumstances which may exist in the case. Of course no one can say that this is unjust, but at the same time it is not very

O'Farrell's counsel rested their defence wholly on the ground of the insantty of the prisoner, declining to dispute the fact that O'Farrell really attempted

O'Farrell's counsel rested their defence wholly on the ground of the insanity of the prisoner, declining to dispute the fact that O'Farrell really attempted the life of the Prince, or to discuss the question whether the crime possessed any palliating features. In support of the theory of insanity, his sister and several of his Baliarat acquaintances were called, but their evidence simply proved that O'Farrell had been a very hard drinker, that he had been in a state of delirium tremens on two or three occasions, and that he suffered from a form of epilepsy. The Judge, in summing up, entered at length into the evidence presented to show that the prisoner was insane, and charged the jury that unless they believed that O'Farrell, at the time he fired at the Prince, was unconscious that the act he was committing was criminal, they must find him guilty.

The jury were absent about an hour, and then returned with a verdict of "guilty,"

The Judge, in passing sentence of death, addressed the prisoner as follows:—Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty under the information which the Crown preferred against you—that is, of wounding the person of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg, with intent to murder him, and happily for you in the position in which you are placed, you have been ably defended by the counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by the counsel on your behalf, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you. Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor can I know anything of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks. I can only see before me a man in health, strength and vigor, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed presently to pass the sentence of the court let me hereat you by evry remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life—let me entreat you by evry remembrance of whatever has

you, whose evil hearts may now be harboring and neuturing similar murderous intentions and similar traitorous designs, should be taught by your sad fate how swift, unerring and stern is the punishment which all civilized nations must inflict upon such a terrible crime as yours. Let me again exhort you to make the best use of the short time that may remain to you in life, and at once apply to those ministers of religion who may willingly assist you in your sorrowful meditations. It only remains for me now to pronounce the sentence of the law for the crime of which you have been convicted.

THE PRISONER,
while the Judge addressed him, listened with perfect calmness, the only perceptible signs of emotion being the pallor of his face and now and then a slight tremulous quivering of the muscles of the lower part of the face. He expressed no desire to make a speech, but remained throughout quiet and composed.

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It is said that O'Farrell is to be executed at as early a day as possible—probably in about ten days from the present writing. That he has a very slight chance of escape there can be no doubt; but still it is just possible that the Prince will follow the line of policy adopted by his mother in all similar cases, and intercede for the prisoner.

THE PRINCE ABOUT TO LEAVE.

But this is very unlikely, as the Galatea (the Prince's ship) has already received sailing orders, and he will probably leave the colonies for England on Saturday. The people of New Zealand will feel greatly disappointed, no doubt, at the Prince leaving the country without paying them a visit, but his physicians have advised him to leave for a colder climate as early as possible.

The American residents of Meibourne have forwarded an address of sympathy very similar to that already presented by the American residents of sydney.

Sydney.

Sidney Trade Report.

Sydney, April 1.—There have been no direct arrivals during the month, but stocks are still ample, and where any are sold at auction the rates obtained are very disproportionate to those asked privately. Dried apples have declined considerably; some have been sold below 7d; for small lines 7½d. is asked. The market here is quite overstocked with fish, and the same may be said of Melbourne, where a full cargo direct from Halifax arrived last week. The bulk of the Dominga's cargo of Oregon salmon was transhipped at Auckland for Sydney, and some parcels of salmon, in barrels, changed hands at 4½d. to 4½d. and 4½d. to 5d. for half barrels; preserved salmon, in b. tins, sold at 14s. to 16s; lobsters, at auction, brought 6s. 2d.; oysters are quoted at 8s. to 8s. 6d. The stock of hardware though small is sufficient for trade demands. L. H. shovels bring 70s. to 75s.; D. H. 50s. to 55s.; axes, 55s. to 80s.; plcks, assorted weights, 52s. 6d. Brooms have met a readier sale, at 16s. to 17s. 6d. The prices realized for chairs barely cover cost and charges. Kerosene oil has declined to 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. (in tins); sales of Devoe's have been made here for the former rate; the latter price is obtainable for small quantities. Borden's preserved coffee is becoming more appreciated as it becomes known, and from its extend to sardiness is almost certain to induce an increased demand, 36s. to 40s. is the agents' price at present. In lumber the only large transaction has been the auction sale of the Lightfoot's cargo, which was all cleared—T. and G. boards realized 20s.; squared timber, 10x10 to 18x1s, 15s. 6d. to 20s.; boards, 10x1 to 16x1, 13s. 3d.; deals, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.; pickets, 6s.; quartering, 11s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. There is very little doing in the tobacco market. Stocks abundant of all descriptions. Good sound negrohead may be quoted at 1s. 4d. per 1b.; 1s. 6d. is asked for Ragiand; honeydew tens, of the best brands, 1s. to 18. id.; inferior, 8d. to 10d.; dark half pounds, about 1s.; aroma

### NEW ZEALAND.

The Assassination News-Manifestations of Horror at the Attempt on Prince Alfred-Fenianism-Rumors of Troubles With the WELLINGTON, April 8, 1868.

Our loyal and patriotic colony has just passed through an excitement far superior to that which the visit of the royal captain of the Galatea would have caused. People who have known our indusyears would not have thought that the mere news of the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred in another colony should make almost everybody in Auckland, Lyttelton, Nelson, Wellington, and in fact all over both islands, perfectly crazy.

The first information was received at Nelson by a steamer from Sydney, but the only thing known was:- "The Prince is shot; not known if fatally." and in a few hours all New Zealand was in a feverish state of excitement, indignation, fear and hope. For four days the uncertainty lasted, until the Melbourne steamer to Weilington brought us the particulars of the dastardly act committed on the 12th of March.

Meetings of an extraordinary character have been held all over the colony in connection with the oc-currence. Ours here was an affair of the grandest style. Every male inhabitant of the town, I believe, took part in the proceedings and helped to swell the number of those who voted and signed the ad-

dress of detestation for the erime, sympathy for the Prince and loyalty to his royal mother, which was adopted after some very stirring speeches and forwarded to the Queen and her second son.

During the meeting the town appeared completely described; every office, shop, store, barroom, &c., was closed as on Sundays. The demonstration was continued on the following Sunday, when in every church and meeting house after the conclusion of

church and meeting house after the conclusion of the sermon the national anthem was sung by the whole congregation with all the power of lungs and fervor of heart of which a loyal Briton is capable. Similar manifestations are reported from every nook of the colony.

Under these circumstances it was natural that the Fenian proceedings of which I wrote in my last as being expected on the west coast of the middle island should fall completely to the ground. Some sort of funeral ceremony for the Fenian martyrs of Manchester there was, but of a very tame nature. One or two of the participants were arrested and committed for trial, but their companions did not date to make the least sign of remonstrance, although one of the arrested was a priest. The news of the attempt against the life of the Duke of Edinburg had the effect that several tiousand people of lered themseives to be sworn in as special constables, but there was no need of their services, for Messirs, Fenians kept very quiet.

The bugbear of the "hostile native" is again buunting the funcies of the people in Aickland and neighborhood. Sure signs of hostilit are said to have been observed in different plaos; but so far as I have been able to ascertain the ony fact is that near Tauranga a few head of cattle were driven off by the natives.

Our new Governor is on a visit to his predecessor

Tauranga a few head of cattle were driven off by the natives.

Our new Governor is on a visit to his predecessor and on a trip of inspection through the interior. In Auckland he received a great cation, quite differently from the style in which he Wellingtonians treated him, and it is supposed that he will prefer living there instead of here. In this manner we lose our little court here; besides that we poor people have been cheated out of ougrand festivities on the occasion of the Prince's visit, for the royal captain has preferred not to test the loyalty of the New Zealanders in the same wa as that of the Sydneyties.

neyites.

The effects of the last fearful flods are slowly passand enects of the last learnin mous are slowly passing away and with renewed confidence do we look the future in the face. The last flicial statement of the Registrar General in reged to population, houses, acres under cultivation, attie, &c., are very encouraging, and in spite of toods and gales and native wars the colony is boud to go ahead "per aspera ad astra."

## THE PARK.

The Commissioners of the Prk have published their eleventh annual report, oplously illustrated with cuts and maps showing he progress of the works during the year. Althour many and valua-ble improvements have been mae, the expenditures have been small, the total amount being but \$199,284 06. Nearly a mile of ew wask has been made, many structures of ruse work completed including arbors, seats, bird eges, fences, tables, ac. Among the most uneful as extensive of these of the Scholars' and Artists' gats have been added to and planted. In addition withe above may be enumerated as completed or piected a look-out at the southwest corner of the oldreservoir, six drink-ing fountains erected, Mount Sat Vincent buildings ing fountains erected, Mount Sait Vincent buildings improved for use and their groups graded and arranged for a flower garden, onamental and other iron work of the interior of theerace nearly completed and the encountie the ling isld—to be completed this season. The embleatic carving has also been considerably advanced; ravine has been opened east of the Box House, adding greatly to the beauty at wildness of the sien; an area of about two and hair acres, northeast of St. Vincent, appropried for the nursery grounds for the cultivation of things, shrubs, trees, &c., and a greenhouse ninety-ur feet in length and and twenty-live in width, prepred for the purpose of propagating tropical plant Donations of rare specimens from the animal anvegetable kingdoms have been made during the yeby Admiral Godon and Captain N. Collins, Unite States Navy; C. W. Doiney, United States Consul Fayal, and others. Several pieces of statuary haveen donated, among which are a Turress in bronzey Cain, and a groupe in marble by Carl Muller, resenting the protection extended by a lad too winded dog. The Commissioners in their resume says, and add that though assurances were therety-three man says, and add that though assurances were from the first particular the protection of the continues of complete twenty and the protection of the continues of the city reference were thirty-three man says, and add that the music, an enemy was recently from the northern division of the said, which when completed with under our Pays and militing through the most page of the bonewards constituted to the city of the most page of the bonewards constituted to the continues of the bonewards constituted to the city and the most page of the bonewards constituted to the city of the said, which when completed with under our Pays and militing through the improved for use and their grouns graded and ar-

# BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT. The Whiskey Frauds-Conviction of Enright

The Whiskey Frands—Conviction of Enrich and Allen.

The United States vs. R. C. Enright and W. S. Allen.—The evidence in this case was concluded Wednesday afternoon, and after summing up of counsel the court adjourned until yesterday morning at ten o'clock, when Judge Benedict delivered his charge to the jury. He dwelt upon the importance of the case and the length of time occupied in the trial, and stated that the province of the jury was to find upon the facts, and the court was to pass upon the law. The law required that these bonds should be given in a certain way, and they should be taken in accordance with prescribed forms. The question in this case was, whether the defendants had committed the offence charged against them knowing that they were acting in violation of the law, and whether they connived at the execution of these bonds. The bonds were accepted by Mr. Allen and certified to by him as being good and genuine, and now, if they found that Enright had signed any of the names of the sureties to them both the defendants were guilty. In conclusion, he remarked that it was better that a guilty party should escape than that an innocent man should suffer, and the defendants should have the benefit of any doubts.

Judge Benedict charged the jury, after which the jury returned in court at haif-past two o'clock with a verdict of guilty. They recommended John S. Allen to the mercy of the court.

Mr. Sanderson—I ask, on behalf of Mr. Allen, a stay of proceedings for twenty days to give me an opportunity to move an arrest of judgment.

The Court—I cannot give you so long a stay as that. You must make your motion some time during the latter part of the month.

District Attorney Tracy—in view of the recommendation of the jury, if your Honor please, I would suggest that Mr. Allen be allowed to go on his present recognizance. In the case of Enright let the usual course be pursued.

Mr. Hollis made a motion for a stay of proceedings on behalf of Mr. Enright.

The Judge—I will consider the matter.

Mr. Enright was

. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Motion to Admit John C. Braine to Baff.

Before Judge Benedict.

Judge Benedict heard argument at noon y terday on a motion previously made to release John on ball. The accused, who was arrested in the latter part of 1866, on an indictment charging n with piracy on the high seas in seizing the steam peake in the year 1863, and killing one of the officers of that vessel, has been, since the time of hearrest, confined in the Kings County Penitentiary. Various times have been set apart for the trial of Braine; ubt the case has invariably gone over from one term to the other on the piea of affording the accused an opportunity to communicate with and to procure witnesses from the South deemed necessary for his proper defence, and to obtain means to defray the expense of the trial. The motion argued was to that effect, while the apparent injustice of so long an incarceration before trial was further urged by Endine's counsel. Affidavits were read from P. A. Mailory, Secretary of the late rebel navy, and other ex-Confederate officials, setting forth the fact that John C. Braine held the commission of master in the rebel navy. The District Attorney objected to the granting of the motion on the ground that the government was always ready to try the ease; that the charge was a serious one; that there was no analogy between the Jeff Davis and the Braine case; that while he admitted the prisoner had been seriously inconvenienced the government was not to blame in the metter, and he considered the subject one of serious consideration for the court. Judge Benedict took the papers and reserved his decision. peake in the year 1883, and killing one of the

Before Surrogate Veeder. In the Administration of the Estate of William Evan Hughes, Deceased .- This case came on for argument upon the accounting for a sum of \$42,000 and interest deposited with the firm of Hurxhall & Sears, and now claimed by the next of kin of the

Edwin James, counsel for the claimants, before proceeding with the investigation, applied that the

proceeding with the investigation, applied that the amount deposited, \$42,000 and interest, should be forthwith paid into court and invested under its superintendence. A bond had been given by Mr. Sears, the administrator, and by two sureties for \$80,000, and one of these sureties now admitted himself to be insolvent.

Mr. Jenkes, counsel for the administrator, was prepared to give new sureties to the satisfaction of the court, but opposed any order as to the investment of the money in the hands of the administrator. He urged that the examination of the accounts should be gone on with.

should be gone on with.

Mr. James declined to proceed with any examination until the fund was secured.

The court decided to issue a citation to the sureties when they could be fully examined, and adjourned the proceedings for that object.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SWINDLING .- Information was received a day or two since by the police that a firm named Ryder & Co., located at No. 397 Fulton street, had been sending circulars to dry goods firms at the West offering to sell calleoes and lustres at prices so low that it was evident they intended to defraud those who had dealings with them. A Mr. Aubery, of No. 91 Harrison street, received one of the circulars of Ryder & Co. through a dry goods firm in the West; but was unable to find them. Suspecting the character of the firm, Mr. Aubery reported the matter at the police headquarters, and detectives Videtto and Folk were detailed to look up the firm. The officers found Mr. Ryder and a cierk, but there were no goods on hand. The gentlemen were taken before inspector Folk, but they failed to satisfy that officer that they were able to do what they guaranteed to in their circular. They were ordered to leave the city, which they readily consented to do. No charge of swindling could be proven against them. at the West offering to sell callcoes and lustre THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

first anniversary meeting of the Women's Temperance Association was held yesterday afternoon at the ance Association was held yesterday afternoon at the chapel of the Packer Institute. The various reports submitted showed the society to be in a flourishing condition, and their beneficent workings to extend over a large field. Addresses were made by Mr. Allen Thompson, Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Rev. Dr. Buddington in furtherance of the cause of temperance.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE.— The rotten bridge connecting Greenpoint with Hun-ter's Point, over Newtown creek, fell in with a crash ter's Point, over Newtown creek, fell in with a crash about noon yesterday while the bridgemen were engaged in opening the draw. Fortunately, all the men escaped injury. This bridge has been in a dangerous condition for a long time, and its destruction under the circumstances gives satisfaction to the residents of both Hunter's Point and Greenpoint. It was recently leased by Oliver Charlick, President of the Long Island Railroad, but by a late act of the Legislature its control was placed in the Supervisors of Kings and Queens counties. For the accommodation of foot travellers a pontoon bridge will be thrown across the creek for the present, and teams will have to cross the bridge at Calvary Cemetery.

## NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE LATE SUICIDE.—The description given in yeaterday's HERALD of the man who committed suicide by jumping into the water at the Morris dock attracted the attention of Christian Simon, who has been in partnership with deceased at 163 avenue B, New York. The name of deceased was John Model. He had been for a long time a compositor on a German evening paper in New York city and resided at 199 East Fourth street. He left his residence at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning and did not return. The junquest will take place this evening.

SAD RESULT OF A MISPLACED SWITCH.—The Washington train which left Jersey City at fifteen minutes.

SAD RESULT OF A MISPLACED SWITCH.—The Washington train which left Jersey City at fifteen minutes before eight o'clock on Wednesday evening ran off the rails at Tacony, where the connection is made with the line to West Philadelphia, caused by a misplaced switch. Thomas Cooper, of Jersey City, the brakeman, was in the act of putting on the brakes when the platforms ran into one another in the fashion called by railroad men "telescoping" and grinding Cooper's legs to a mash. A physician from Cincinnati, who was on the train took the poor fellow in his care and had him conveyed to Kensington, Amputation of both legs will be necessary.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONAL MTELLIGENCE.

List of Americans registered in Paris for the week ending April 30, 1868:—From New York—C. D. Hammond, Mr. D. G. Ray and wife, M. D. Bagg, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Scoffeld, H. C. Stetson, G. Haseitine, D. M. Hughes and family, Montreal—H. Chapman, Buffalo—W. E. Richmond. Holyoke—J. G. Rakintoen. Haverhill—G. S. Chase. Boston—Moses Kimball and family, W. Arthur Coffin, D. Hinkley, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Clarke. Philadelphia—Mrs. H. Ecktord, Mrs. Marshall Perry, J. E. Græf, G. D. Mellonine. Columbus—H. R. Smith. Providence—A. Woodbury, Mrs. Woodbury, Hartford—Mr. B. P. Soper, Mrs. W. L. E. Cook. Patterson—Mr. J. James Hand. Newburyport—Mr. J. A. Brown. Missouri—Mr. J. C. Parsons and wife, Mr. J. Petters, Miss. E. Febters. Washington—Mr. W. C. Gameil. Syracase—Mr. I. B. Donisos. Indianapolis—Mr. J. H. Nizon-United States—Mr. John R. Curtis, Dr. T. Mrs. Clarker, Missouri—Rr. L. B. Donisos. Indianapolis—Mr. J. H. Nizon-United States—Mr. John R. Curtis, Dr. T. Mrs. Clarker, Missouri—Mr. L. B. Donisos. Indianapolis—Mr. J. H. Nizon-United States—Mr. John R. Curtis, Dr. T. Mrs. Clarker, Missouri—Mr. L. S. Donisos. Indianapolis—Mr. J. H. Nizon-United States—Mr. John R. Curtis, Dr. T. Mrs. Clarker, Missouri—Mr. L. S. Donisos. Indianapolis—Mr. J. H. Nizon-United States—Mr. John R. Curtis, Dr. T. Mrs. Clarker, Washer, with and daughter.

The O'Conner Don. member of the British Partis—Lad, was lately married to Miss G. M. Parry, at the beautiful village of Avon Dagsett, England.